

Report on the Settlement of the Criminal tribes for the year 1891-92.

GENERAL.

1. There were no changes to record in the personnel of the Department during the year under consideration.

My Secretary, the Superintendent of the criminal tribes, continued, as usual, to exercise efficient control.

2. The system of Partial (Inspection), reference to which has already been made, in the last year's report, was productive of good results, as it ensured proper supervision over the Pergana Hakims and the Thikanas, exercising judicial powers, as far as the control of the criminal tribes was concerned.

3. Besides the 3 statements, referred to in the last report, a set of 40 questions about the condition of cultivation, the conduct of the criminal tribes, and the state of crime, was issued; and the Hakumats as well as the Thikanas were required to submit the replies thereof, at the end of every quarter.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

4. The total outlay during 1891-92 came up to Rs. 1,588-2 against Rs. 1,595 of the year before; while the realizations amounted to Rs. 578-12-9 against Rs. 680 of the previous year.

DETAILS OF THE INCOME.

(1) Deduction on account of the absence of			
Jamadars and Lambardars	...	Rs.	546 4 9
(2) Fine	...	"	32 8 0
TOTAL		...	<u>Rs. 578 12 9</u>

EXAMINATION OF BAORI MOHARIRS.

5. During the year under consideration, 4 candidates appeared in the examination, prescribed for Baori Moharirs, of whom 3 came out successful.

Out of the 13 Baori Moharirs, who have passed the prescribed exam-

ination, there is one Moharir in each of the 12 Hakumats, marginally noted, and one in Phalodi, who does the work of that Pergana as well as that of Shep.

(1) Jodhpur.	(2) Bdi.
(3) Pali.	(4) Sujat.
(5) Jaitaran.	(6) Bilora.
(7) Merta.	(8) Nagore.
(9) Parbatsar.	(10) Jalore.
(11) Sanchole.	(12) Jaswantpura.

In the remaining 9 Perganas, the Abkari or Fojdari Mobarirs get Rs. 10 as allowance, do Baori work in addition to their ordinary duties

SUPERVISOR'S TOUR.

6. The Supervisor of the criminal tribes inspected 13 Hakumats 12 Thikanas exercising judicial powers, during the year under review ; and the work is reported to be progressing fairly well.

HAKUMATS.

(1) Pali.	(2) Bali.	(3) Sojat.
(4) Jaitaran.	(5) Bilara.	(6) Merta.
(7) Nagore.	(8) Jodhpur.	(9) Purbatsar.
(10) Marot.	(11) Nawa.	(12) Didwana.
(13) Sambhar.		

THIKANAS.

(1) Khejarla.	(2) Sathin.	(3) Harsolao.
(4) Khemsar.	(5) Asope.	(6) Khinwara.
(7) Lambian.	(8) Chandawal.	(9) Raipur.
(10) Nimaj.	(11) Ras.	(12) Bagri.

Besides these, he also inspected 98 villages, where the criminal tribes are settled and promoted the settlement of disputes about Lagbag, rent, &c.

The Supervisor inspected 3 Thanas of Hakumats also, and gave necessary directions to the Thanadars to carry on their work with regularity and promptness.

He examined the Jamadars' and Lambardars' work, saw their books and gave them sufficient stimulus to perform their duties satisfactorily.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES.

7. The total population of the criminal tribes, according to the annual statements, received from the Hakumats during the year under consideration, as detailed below :—

CASTE.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	REMARKS.
Baories ...	...	...	5,299	4,680	6,984	16,913	
Minas ...	...	...	5,677	4,128	7,219	17,024	
Bhils ...	...	...	11,319	9,263	15,619	36,231	
Thories ...	...	...	4,215	3,547	5,749	13,511	
Kolies ...	...	...	935	864	1,093	2,892	
Bagries ...	...	...	690	588	1,124	2,402	
TOTAL ...			28,135	23,020	37,815	88,970	

8. Statement showing the average of land per head, held by the criminal tribes.

1. CASTE.	Number of cultivators.	LAND IN BIGHAS.			Average of land per head.	REMARKS.
		Previously held.	Newly given during the year.	Total.		
Baeries	4,744	1,23,990½	7,781½	1,31,681½	27½	
Minas	4,126	62,544½	736	63,280½	15½	
Bhils	8,773	1,45,494½	3,394	1,48,878½	17	
Thories	3,075	64,033	2,439½	66,472½	21½	
Kolias	850	8,246	468	8,714	10½	
Baeries	627	2,592½	473	3,065½	5	
Total	21,895	4,03,780½	15,241½	4,22,022	19½	

The percentage of the cultivators to the total population of each of the criminal tribes is as follows :—

CASTE.	PERCENTAGE.			
Baeries	89.52
Minas	72.68
Bhils	77.50
Thories	72.95
Kolias	90.90
Baeries	47.39
Total	77.80

9. Up to the close of the year, 4,22,022 bighas of land were under the cultivation of the criminal tribes, which are thus classified according to the Pattas.

					Number of men who possess land.	Land in bighas.
(1)	Land in bighas possessed with Pattas	...	...	...	3,820	1,12,120½
(2)	Ditto ditto without Pattas	...	...	...	18,075	3,09,901½
Total					21,895	4,22,022

CASTE.	WITH PATTAS						WITHOUT PATTAS.						TOTAL.				Total No. of men.	Total land in bighas.
	PREVIOUSLY HELD		NEWLY GIVEN.		TOTAL.		PREVIOUSLY HELD.		NEWLY GIVEN.		TOTAL.		PREVIOUSLY HELD.		NEWLY GIVEN.			
	Men.	Land.	Men.	Land.	Men.	Land.	Men.	Land.	Men.	Land.	Men.	Land.	Men.	Land.	Men.	Land.		
Baotics	2,198	66,270	136	5,547½	2,334	71,817½	2,304	57,630	106	2,23½	2,410	59,86½	4,502	1,23,900	242	7,78½	4,744	1,31,68½
Minas	105	3,566½	5	87½	110	3,65½	3,969	58,977½	47	617½	4,016	59,625½	4,07½	62,54½	52	735½	4,126	63,280
Bhils	129	6,366	36	450½	165	6,816½	8,262	1,39,128½	346	2,933½	8,608	1,42,06½	8,391	1,45,49½	382	3,384	8,773	1,48,878½
Thorics	1,153	28,337	57	1,471	1,210	29,808	1,842	35,756	23	968½	1,865	36,72½	2,995	61,093	80	2,439½	3,075	66,532½
Kollics	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	801	8,246	49	468	850	8,714	801	8,246	49	168	850	8,714
Dagrics	1	24	.....	.. ..	1	24	295	2,478½	31	433	326	2,91½	296	2,502½	31	433	327	2,935½
Total	3,586	1,04,563½	234	7,556½	3,820	1,12,120½	17,473	3,02,216½	602	7,685	18,075	3,09,90½	21,059	4,06,780½	836	15,24½	21,895	4,22,022½

10. Statement showing the number of the criminal tribes who have no land and earn their livelihood as coolies and servants.

Caste.				Servants.	Coolies.	Incapable of service.	Total.	The number of the criminal tribes, who have no land, per hundred.
Baories	...	...	...	78	361	116	555	10.48
Minas	...	...	...	149	1,353	47	1,551	27.32
Bhils	...	...	...	231	2,238	77	2,546	22.50
Thories	...	...	...	140	904	96	1,140	27.05
Koities	...	...	...	...	85	...	85	9.10
Bagries	...	...	...	20	306	37	363	52.61
Total				618	5,249	373	6,240	22.20

11. The figures given below show the progress made in settling down the criminal tribes to agriculture during the last 8 years.

Number.	Year.				Number of cultivators.	Extent of land in bighas under cultivation.
1	1884-85	...	...	...	6,951	1,38,392
2	1885-86	...	...	...	10,322	1,98,420½
3	1886-87	...	...	...	15,811	3,08,099
4	1887-88	...	...	...	17,940	3,31,910
5	1888-89	...	...	...	18,691	3,67,271
6	1889-90	...	...	...	19,608	4,10,470
7	1890-91	...	...	...	20,544	4,05,780
8	1891-92	...	...	...	21,895	4,22,022

12. There are 1,630 wells in the possession of the criminal tribes which are thus noted.

Caste.	Number of wells.		
Baories	304¾
Minas	790
Bhils	403¼
Thories	110
Kohes	11
Bagries	11

TOTAL ... 1,630

CHOWKIDARI "LAGBAG."

13. In 17 Parganas the Chowkidari "lagbag" is levied, which amounted to Rs. 77,649-11-0 and of which the recipients were :—

Caste.	Amount of "lagbag."	
Baories	47,584-1-0
Minas	17,518-3-6
Bhils	6,889-2-0
Thories	2,679-9-6
Kolies	218-8-0
Bagries	257-4-0
Rajputs	2,266-11-0
Sargaras	108-4-0
Raikas	26-8-0
Others	101-8-0
Total ...		<u>77,649-11-0</u>

14. The following tabular statement gives the number of cattles in the possession of the criminal tribes.

Caste,	EMIGRATED TO MALWA, &c., ON ACCOUNT OF FAMINE		PRESENT IN MARWAR.		TOTAL.		Average per head.
	Number of men.	No. of cat- tle.	Number of men.	Number of cattle.	Number of men.	Number of cattle.	
Baories... ..	1,547	5,366	3,752	17,210	5,299	22,276	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Minas	224	599	5,453	16,269	5,677	16,868	3
Bhils	1,655	2,636	9,664	19,957	11,319	22,593	2
Thories... ..	827	2,190	3,388	9,247	4,215	11,437	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kolies	250	109	685	2,142	935	2,251	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bagries... ..	133	170	557	1,167	690	1,337	2
TOTAL	4,636	10,770	23,499	65,992	28,135	76,762	2 $\frac{3}{4}$

15. There are 1,239 men who are reported to be of bad character, forming 4.44 per cent of the total population of the criminal tribes.

Caste.	Bad charac- ters.	Percentage
Bagries	640	12.10
Minas	140	2.40
Bhils	319	2.89
Thories	120	2.79
Kolies	13	1.41
Bagries	7	1.07

16. 7,136 men are out of debt, bearing a proportion of 26.13 percentage to the total criminal population.

Caste.		Number out of debt.	Percentage.	REMARKS.
Bhories ...	...	2,015	38.59	
Minaas ...	...	793	11.02	
Bhils ...	...	2,362	20.86	
Thories ...	...	1,955	46.58	
Kolies ...	...	22	2.59	
Bagriis ...	...	256	37.10	
Total ...		7,136	26.13	

17. The following memo. shows the detail of debt among the members of the criminal tribe.

Caste.	Number of M.	DEBT OF THE TRIBES AT THE CLOSE OF 1891			DEBT OF THE TRIBES AT THE CLOSE OF 1892			Average per head
		Of Pags.	Of Rs.	Total	Of Pags.	Of Rs.	Total	
Bhories ..	3,234	15,075	13 0 86,821	3 9,101,158	0 0 18,768	0 0 91,976	13 0 10,315	1 6 332
Minaas ..	4,881	..	59,121	0 0 59,129	0 0 ..	1,07,982	0 0 1,07,982	0 0 812
Bhils ..	8,937	..	2,31,675	7 62,316	5 7 6	2,62,083	13 62,62,063	13 6 291
Thories ..	2,200	..	70,918	2 0 70,918	..	74,383	0 6 74,383	0 6 33
Kolies ..	913	..	16,806	0 0 16,806	0 0 ..	37,161	0 0 37,161	0 0 41
Bagriis ..	431	..	6,263	0 0 6,263	0 0 ..	9,150	0 0 9,150	0 0 212
Total	20,699	15,075	13 08,01,233	13 38,19,369	10 318,368	6 98,83,316	11 39,01,685	1 0 0

The work of surveying the fields, held by the criminal tribes, was commenced, during the last year, in Godwar only. In 25 villages, the land has been surveyed.

18. In consequence of famine, 13,917 members of the criminal tribes emigrated from Marwar. Strict orders were however issued to the Hakims of the Parganas to prevent their emigration. The Jagirdars also were bound to adopt the same measures in their Patta villages, and to maintain them during the famine year. Necessary arrangements, for appointing Bobras for the maintenance of the criminal tribes, were made through the Baori Moharirs.

The criminal tribes residing in Khalsa villages, were employed by the Durbar, on famine Relief works, opened in various Parganas, as well as on the Pichiak Bundh.

19. Statement showing the details of emigration in order of the criminal tribes.

Caste.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage of emigration.
Baories	...	...	...	1,547	1,209	1,767	4,613	27.27
Minas	...	...	...	224	175	268	667	3.90
Bhils	...	...	...	1,655	1,272	2,113	5,040	13.89
Thories	...	...	...	827	692	971	2,490	18.43
Kolics	...	...	..	250	200	219	669	23.13
Bagries	...	...	...	133	115	190	438	18.23
Total. ...				4,636	3,753	5,528	13,917	15.64

20. Statement showing the emigration of the criminal tribes in order of Parganas on account of famine.

Number.	PARGANAS.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Oceania.	Other.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	Pali ...	58	100	13	116	...	...	617	
2	Bilata ...	731	...	...	458	...	...	1,200	
3	Dilwana ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	23	
4	Jaitaran ...	1,170	...	...	721	...	...	1,891	
5	Jaswantpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Jalga ...	...	61	60	...	...	87	408	
7	Jelapur ...	503	...	389	602	...	...	1,701	
8	Marote ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Merta ...	882	...	12	59	...	...	953	
10	Nagore ...	523	...	...	121	...	...	644	
11	Nana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Pachibhadra ...	...	...	566	...	...	62	428	
13	Pali ...	97	166	...	70	...	...	333	
14	Parlatsar ...	58	...	...	151	...	...	219	
15	Phalodi ...	1	...	832	...	...	...	833	
16	Sambhar ...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	
17	Sanchore ...	...	...	761	...	669	56	1,486	
18	Sheo ...	...	...	426	...	...	...	426	
19	Shergarh ...	...	...	1,371	...	...	...	1,371	
20	Siwana ...	...	24	404	...	...	33	461	
21	Sankra ...	...	...	206	...	...	...	206	
22	Sojat ...	541	5	...	146	...	...	692	
	TOTAL ...	4,613	667	5,040	2,490	669	438	13,917	

21. During the year under report, the Durbar spent Rs. 5,059-6 against Rs. 3,525 last year for the maintenance of the criminal tribes of the following colonies.

Colonies.	Balance of the last year.			Given during the year.			Total.			Realized during the year.			Remained un-realized at the close of the year.			REMARKS.
Dudore zore ...	1,194	5	3	2,003	7	0	3,197	12	3	689	11	0	2,508	1	3	
Jaswantabad ...	912	10	6	48	0	0	960	10	6	92	9	9	868	0	9	
Sadri ...	7,419	13	6	3,007	15	0	10,427	12	6	984	7	6	9,443	5	0	(Phagan bud to Magh Sudh 15th Sam-bat year 1918).
Kasba Sojat ...	5,548	15	9	...	...	...	5,548	15	9	...	...	...	5,548	15	9	
Total. ...	15,075	13	0	5,059	6	0	20,135	3	0	1,766	12	3	18,368	0	0	

THEFTS.

22. The thefts that were committed in the Hakumats during the year under consideration numbered 1,771 against 1,467 of the year before.

Theft of property ...	...	...	1,147
Theft of cattle ...	...	...	624
Total ...	...	...	<u>1,771</u>

This increase is, however, due to the prevailing scarcity.

23. The total amount of property, stolen during the year, aggregated to Rs 1,69,573 against Rs 1,25,980 of the last year. It is worth while to state that the amount of property stolen, would have been much more less, had not the following 7 Parganas, exhibited a marked increase as compared with the figures of the last year, for which the Hakims have been duly warned.

	1891-92.	1890-91.	Increase.
Pachbhadra ...	27,320	2,211	25,109
Didwana ...	4,038	1,832	2,206
Jalore ...	7,022	4,472	2,550
Merta ...	23,098	12,366	10,732
Nagore ...	19,826	17,713	2,113
Marot ...	5,434	2,469	2,965
Jodhpur ...	8,233	5,504	2,729
Total ...	<u>94,971</u>	<u>46,567</u>	<u>48,404</u>

21. The number of cases elucidated during the year came up to 738 against 699, of the year before, showing an increase of 39 cases, *viz.*, 41·67 per cent of the cases, committed.

Of the cases elucidated—

- (1) In 361 cases, the property was recovered and the offenders were arrested.
- (2) In 138 cases, though the property was recovered but no offender was arrested.
- (3) In 239 cases, the offenders were arrested, but no property was recovered.

25. The amount of property recovered during the year was Rs 41,543 against Rs 23,651 last year, giving an increase of Rs 17,892, *viz.*, 24·37 per cent of the property stolen.

26. This percentage would have been much more higher, but to the comparative decrease of Rs 5,313 in the Hakumats of Bali, Merta, Sanchores, Jaswantpura, Phalodi and Sojat, for which necessary action has been taken.

27. The number of offenders arrested during the year was 1,244 against 1,195 of the last year; of whom 573 were convicted during the year against 308 of the previous year, that is 42·62 per cent of the offenders arrested.

CLASSIFICATION OF THEFTS.

28. Theft of property.

Year.			Number of cases committed.		Amount of property stolen.		Number of cases elucidated.		Amount of property recovered.		Number of offenders arrested.		Number of offenders convicted.		REMARKS.
1891-92	...	...	1,147		1,35,550	11 3	425		30,684	3 9	901		315		
1890-91	...	...	925		91,168	2 3	366		10,744	1 9	744		245		
Difference.	...	...	+ 222		+ 44,382	9 0	+ 59		+ 19,940	2 .	+ 157		+ 100		

29. Theft of cattle.

YEAR.	No. of cases committed.	Amount of property stolen.	No. of cases elucidated.	Amount of property recovered.	No. of offenders arrested.	No. of offenders convicted.	REMARKS.
1891-92 ...	624	34,022 9 0	313	10,859 8 0	443	228	
1890-91 ...	572	34,812 13 0	333	12,927 9 0	451	153	
Difference ...	+52	-790 4 0	-20	-2,068 1 0	-8	+75	

30. Of the cases, in which the offenders were convicted, 138 were proved against the criminal tribes and 265 against the other tribes.

31. The figures given below show the disposals, transference, &c., of the thefts committed, property stolen and the offenders arrested in Hakumats.

(a).—MODE OF THE DISPOSALS OF THEFTS.

(1) Tried in Hakumats	...	...	531
(2) Transferred	...	...	463
(3) Dismissed for want of proof...	...	...	300
(4) Pending trial	...	...	477
Total	...	...	<u>1,771</u>

(b).—PROPERTY.

(1) Amount of property involved in the cases, disposed of in Hakumats	...	18,514-8
(2) Amount of property involved in the cases, transferred	...	64,639-9
(3) Amount of property involved in the cases dismissed for want of proof	...	15,638-14
(4) Amount of property involved in the cases, pending trial	...	70,780-4
Total	...	<u>1,69,573-4</u>

(c).—OFFENDERS.

(1)	Convicted	...	...	...	573
(2)	Transferred to other departments	...	...	...	383
(3)	Released for want of proof	...	...	...	204
(4)	Pending trial	...	...	...	184
Total					<u>1,344</u>

The offenders were convicted in 403 cases.

Of the total offenders arrested, 236 belonged to the criminal tribes; which comes to '08 per cent of their total population.

32. The convictions of the criminal tribes are thus classified :—

(1)	Sentence exceeding 6 months but not exceeding 12 months			...	...	2
(2)	Sentence exceeding 3 months but not exceeding 6 months			...	...	19
(3)	Sentence exceeding 1 month but not exceeding 3 months			...	...	58
(4)	Sentence up to one month			...	...	24
(5)	Stripes	...	...	...	...	133
(6)	Fine	...	...	...	...	0
			Total	...		<u>236</u>

33. The following memo. gives details of punishments awarded to the criminal tribes in Hakumats during the year 1891-92.

Caste.	Sentence exceeding 6 months but not exceeding 12 months.	Sentence exceeding 3 months but not exceeding 6 months.	Sentence exceeding 1 month but not exceeding 3 months.	Up to one month.	Stripes.	Fine.	Total.
Boaries ...	...	12	39	10	51	...	112
Minas ...	...	...	7	9	20	...	36
Bhils ...	2	3	10	1	52	...	68
Thories ...	...	4	2	4	6	...	16
Kolias ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Bagries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	19	58	24	133	...	236

COMPENSATION.

34. The compensation out of the "lag-bag" of the criminal tribes was awarded in 78 cases. The amount of property involved in these cases was Rs. 1,808-10-9 while the amount of the decrees given was Rs. 1,209-1-0 of which a sum of Rs. 35-15-6 was realized.

35. The figures given below show the number of cases in which the compensation was awarded out of the "lag-bag" of the criminal tribes in Hakumats and Thikanas during the last 3 years.

YEAR.	IN HAKUMATS.				IN THIRKANAS.				Total number of cases in which compensation was awarded.	Total amount of compensation.			
	Number of cases in which compensation was awarded.	Amount of compensation.			Number of cases in which compensation was awarded.	Amount of compensation.							
1889-90	...	31	553	8	0	...	...	0	0	31	553	8	0
1890-91	...	47	748	13	0	23	461	9	0	70	1,210	6	0
1891-92	...	78	1,209	1	0	23	751	4	0	101	1,960	5	0
Total	...	156	2,511	6	0	46	1,212	13	0	202	3,724	3	0

36. During the year under report, the decrees aggregating to Rs. 5,944-11-6 were given in 131 cases, against the villages where the tracks ended.

37. The memo. given below, shows the number of cases in which decrees were awarded, as well as those which were dismissed for want of proof in the Foujdari Court and the Hakumats :—

- (1) Number of cases in which decrees were awarded against the "lag-bag" of the offenders ... 128
- (2) Number of cases, elucidated and the decrees awarded against the offenders ... 773
- (3) Number of cases in which decrees were awarded against the villages where tracks terminated ... 207
- (4) Number of cases in which *Razinama* was effected ... 38

(5) Number of cases, dismissed for want of proof	51-1
Total ...	<u>1,660</u>

which comes to 93·73 per cent of the cases committed.

38. The value of the property, involved in the cases, in which decrees were awarded as well as in those, which were dismissed for want of proof, aggregated to Rs. 1,33,484/6/ or 78·72 per cent of the property, stolen.

(1) Amount of the decrees, awarded against the "lagbag" of the offenders	8,230-5
(2) Value of the property, recovered together with the amount of the decrees awarded against the offenders	48,241-3
(3) Amount of the decrees, awarded against the villages where tracks ended	16,295-15
(4) Value of the property, involved in the cases, settled by Razinama...	3,737-1
(5) Value of the property, involved in the cases, dismissed for want of proof	56,979-14
Total ...	<u>1,33,484-6</u>

THIKANAS.

39. There are 35 Thikanas, exercising judicial powers, where the 6 registers regarding the control of the criminal tribes are kept prepared.

40. During the year under report 303 thefts against 262, last year, were committed in the Thikanas.

Theft of property	245
Theft of cattle	58
Total ...	<u>303</u>

41. The amount of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 18,394-1-6 against Rs. 11,371, last year. This increase is chiefly due to the famine year:

42. The number of cases, elucidated during the year was 155 against 135 of the year before, viz., 51·15 per cent of the cases committed.

43. The cases, elucidated, are thus classified.

- (1) In 87 cases the property was recovered and the offenders were arrested.
- (2) In 18 cases, though the property was recovered but no offender was arrested.
- (3) In 50 cases, the offenders were arrested but no property was recovered.

44. The amount of the property recovered during the year was Rs. 3,313-5 against Rs. 2,125 of the last year, that is, 18·03 per cent of the property stolen, and the number of offenders arrested during the year was 254 against 186 of the previous year; of whom 128 were convicted against 83 of the last year, *i. e.*, 50·01 per cent of the offenders arrested.

45. MEMO. OF THE THEFTS.

Year.	No. of cases committed.	Amount of property stolen.			No. of cases elucidated.	Amount of property recovered.			No. of offenders arrested.	No. of offenders convicted.	REMARKS.
1891-92	303	18,394	1	6	155	3,313	5	0	254	128	
1890-91	262	11,371	3	9	135	2,125	4	3	186	83	
Difference ...	+ 41	+ 7,022	13	9	+ 20	+ 1,188	0	9	+ 68	+ 45	

46. Mode of the disposals of thefts.

(1) Cases tried in Thikanas	...	104
(2) Cases transferred to Sardar's Court	... ..	60
(3) Cases dismissed for want of proof	... ..	42
(4) Cases pending trial	...	97
Total	... ..	<u>303</u>

47. PROPERTY.

(1) Value of the property, involved in the cases, tried in Thikanas	...	2,912-6-6
(2) Value of property, involved in the cases, transferred to Sardar's Court	... ..	5,179-1-6

(3)	Value of the property, involved in the cases, dismissed for want of proof	...	...	1,032-8-0
(4)	Value of the property, involved in the cases, pending trial	...	...	9,269-6-6
	Total	...	...	<u>18,394-1-6</u>

48. OFFENDERS.

(1)	Convicted	...	...	128
(2)	Transferred	...	...	33
(3)	Released for want of proof	...	...	39
(4)	Pending trial	...	...	51
	Total	...	...	<u>251</u>

49. Of the total number of cases, disposed of in the Thikanas, the criminal tribes were convicted in 39 cases only ; the other tribes having been convicted in the remaining 58 cases.

50. The total number of persons convicted was 128 ; 40 of whom belonged to the criminal tribes, as per subjoined detail.

Baories	...	...	27
Minas	...	...	10
Thories	...	...	3
Total	...	...	<u>40</u>

51. The figures given below will give details of the punishments awarded to the criminal tribes in Thikanas.

(1)	Sentence exceeding 6 months but not exceeding 12 months	...	5
(2)	Sentence exceeding 3 months but not exceeding 6 months	...	5
(3)	Sentence exceeding 1 month but not exceeding 3 months	...	6
(4)	Sentence under one month	...	9
(5)	Stripes	...	15
(6)	Fine	...	0
	Total	...	<u>40</u>

52. 29·11 per cent. of the property stolen was settled during the year in Thikanas which is thus specified.

		Rs.	Percentage.
(1)	Amount of decrees awarded	... 1,004/	5·44
(2)	Value of the property recovered	... 3,313/	18·02
(3)	Value of the property, involved in the cases, dismissed for want of proof	... 1,038/	5·64
	Total	... <u>5,355</u>	<u>29·11</u>

JAMADARS AND LAMBARDARS.

53. There was no change in the number of the Jamadars and Lambardars during the year. One Jamadar and 6 Lambardars were dismissed on the reports of the Hakims for neglect in the discharge of their duties and their place was filled up by others of good character.

54. The work of the Jamadars and Lambardars was properly supervised. The Lambardars' report book, in which their daily work is entered, produced the desired results of making them careful and attentive.

55. It is also necessary to add here that some of the Jamadars and most of the Lambardars have learnt the "Hand book" (containing the details of their duties) by heart; the rest even know their duties well.

BARARWA LADKHANIS.

56. The total population of the Ladkhanis at Bararwa at the close of the year was.—

Men	...	...	...	58
Women	...	...	...	58
Children	...	...	...	39
			Total	<u>155</u>

57. Of 58 men, there are 6 boys under 14 years of age, but as their houses are separate and they cultivate land separately, their names have been enrolled. Nand Singh's wife has no grown up child and consequently she employs other cultivators for her land.

The above figures exclude 19 persons employed at Jodhpur in the Raj service and 3 others serving in different places.

58. The following figures will show the extent of land held by the Ladkhanis:—

